

[CONFIDENTIAL.]**SELECTIONS****FROM THE****VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS****PUBLISHED IN THE PANJAB,****NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES,****GOUDH, CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR.****Received up to 22nd February, 1879.****POLITICAL.**

THE *Núr-ul-Absar* of the 15th February says that it appears from the news received from the seat of war that the Kabul expedition

The Kabul War.

has achieved great success. Several places have been occupied by our troops. They might have reached Kabul by this time, but the officers in charge of the expedition have not yet deemed it advisable to push on to the Afghan capital. The writer then refers to the fact that nothing is known as certain about the doings of the Amir and Yakub Khan. Amir Sher Ali Khan was at first reported to have died, but the report has been contradicted, and he is now said to be on his way to Herat. The Amir has left Yakub Khan in authority at Kabul during his absence, but the latter has not been entrusted with power to oppose the British forces or to negotiate a treaty of peace with the Government of India. There must be some reason why the Government has stopped the advance of the troops towards Kabul. If our troops advanced,

**Circulation,
84 copies.**

Yakub Khan would be obliged either to offer resistance or to sue for peace. The stoppage of the further advance of our troops is probably due to an unwillingness on the part of the Government to compel Yakub Khan to do anything against the wishes of the Amir; this is a good proof of the benevolence of the Government. It is heartily averse to inflict loss upon any man or to unnecessarily shed blood. It is simply owing to the benevolence of our Government that the Afghans, barbarous people as they are, welcome the advent of our troops in their villages and readily provide supplies.

Circulation,
150 copies.

The *Mashir-i-Qaisar* of the 16th February expresses deep regret at the late catastrophe which has befallen the British army in Natal,

The Zulu War.

[and says that the British troops had to fight against great odds. It is a matter of satisfaction to know that they killed five thousand troops of the enemy, and fell like soldiers. We hope that strong reinforcements will soon be sent to Sir Bartle Frere to wreak vengeance upon the enemy.

Circulation,
300 copies.

The *Panjabi Akhbār* of the 15th February says that in order to decide the question whether the Imperial or the Indian Exchequer should be called upon to defray the cost of the Kabul war, it is necessary to enquire into the causes of the war. It is a notorious fact that India has long been an object of ambition with Russia. There is no doubt that the loss of the Indian Empire will cripple the power of England; but it is the natives themselves who would suffer most from the establishment of Russian rule in the country. It may be better imagined than described what tyranny and oppression we would have to endure if the Russians obtained possession of India. The Government has banished all apprehension of Russian invasion for the future by undertaking the present Kabul war, for which we should be very thankful. Thus it

The Cost of the War.

is obvious that the war has been undertaken for the protection of Indian interests, and India should, therefore, pay for it: but where is the money to come from? The people are suffering from a severe and widespread famine. Moreover, a license tax has already been imposed upon them. The levy of a new war tax will press very severely upon them. In these circumstances the best plan will be to pay the cost of the war out of the ordinary revenues without resorting to additional taxation. The surplus revenue of each year should be appropriated for the payment of the cost till the whole cost is paid. The writer then proceeds to contend that in time of peace the entire revenues should not be spent, but that a certain portion of the income should be saved every year to meet the expenses of wars.

NATIVE STATES.

A correspondent of the *Oudh Akhbār* of the 22nd February, writing from Jhānsi, says that

The levy of heavy taxes upon the traders in Jhānsi by the Gwalior Darbar.

the town of Jhānsi is under the rule of Maharaja Scindia, and that the

territories outside the town are under British rule. The Gwalior Darbar has lately passed an Act by which duties on articles of consumption have been increased fourfold, and duties have also been imposed upon those things which were hitherto exempt from the payment of any duties. If a man's relative dies, and he purchases wood to burn the dead body, he has to pay a duty of two annas on the wood. The butchers have to pay four annas for every goat or lamb they kill. Some men were prevented from burning the dead bodies of their relatives until they paid the required tax. The meat-sellers closed their shops for three or four days to the great inconvenience of the people. The Governor of Jhānsi, who is a right-thinking man, is thinking of addressing the Darbar for a reduction of the rates of duties. If the duties are not reduced, the inhabitants will, perhaps, abandon the town, and migrate to British territories.

Circulation,
719 copies.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

Circulation,
125 copies.

The *Muraqqa-i-Tahzib*, Lucknow, of the 15th February, says that it appears from a London telegram published in the *Pioneer* of the 7th February that a deputation from the Manchester Chamber of Commerce waited on Lord Cranbrook on the 5th February on the subject of the Indian import duties. His Lordship replied that he had telegraphed to India instructing the officials to give the earliest prominence to any possible remissions of the cotton duties. We are very sorry to hear this. It is well known that the constant recurrence of famine has so disturbed the financial equilibrium that the Government has not only been unable to make any remissions of land revenue, although remissions were urgently needed in some places owing to the failure of crops, but it has been obliged to levy a license tax which is disliked by the whole Native population. Even some high officials have admitted that the imposition of the license tax would be deemed very unjust and impolitic, specially at the present time of distress, if it were not rendered absolutely necessary by an extreme financial pressure. In these circumstances if there had been a surplus, which the Government was willing to give up, the Government should have reduced some tax which was considered to press heavily upon the people, but should not have abolished a tax from which it derived a good income without trouble, and which was calculated to encourage the new cotton industry of India. The abolition of the cotton import duties will lead to the ruin of many cotton-mills in India. The Indian mill-owners have to import the plant and skilled European labour to keep the machinery in order from England, at a great cost, and, therefore, Indian manufactures cannot compete with English manufactures without a protective duty. As the importation of machine-made goods from Europe has ruined the old cotton industry of India, the Government should have encouraged the establishment of cotton-

mills in India by giving assistance to the mill-owners as far as it lay in its power. There is no doubt that the failure of some banks in England has led to the closing of many cotton factories, which has been productive of great distress among the labouring classes. The late Russo-Turkish war, which has long disturbed the peace of Europe, is probably the cause of the present unsatisfactory state of the English trade. If the income of the Government exceeded the expenditure, if there were no scarcity in India, and if no such evils, to which we have referred above, were apprehended from the abolition of cotton import duties, we would have gladly acquiesced in their abolition; but the natives themselves are severely suffering from famine, and are hard pressed with heavy taxation. Moreover, it should be observed that the distress, to which the Manchester operatives are exposed, will not last long, whereas India will long continue to suffer from the evil effects of the repeal of cotton import duties. We hope that the Secretary of State will be pleased to reconsider his orders regarding the abolition of the duties.

The *Mashir-i-Qaisar* of the 16th February says that all things are now at very high rates, but specially the scarcity of three things, viz., salt, oil, and wood presses severely upon the people. As regards the scarcity of oil, the Government should encourage the cultivation of oil-seeds. The forest rules should not be so rigorously enforced as they are at present, and duty on wood should be reduced. The writer also suggests that a tract of uncultivated land should be reserved outside every town and village for the plantation of wood trees. The plantation should be effected through the tahsildars, and every man should be free to take wood from the plantations on the payment of a small duty. As regards salt, the duty on it should be reduced as far as possible, and the importation of sea-salt and rock-salt to the interior of the country encouraged. It was expected that when the Government

Circulation,
150 copies.

would take possession of the salt producing tracts in Native States, the price of salt would fall, but the contrary has been the case.

Circulation,
350 copies.

A correspondent of the *Lawrence Gazette* of the 15th February recommends the substitution of stamped paper in the place of adhesive court fee stamps, on the ground that the latter are easily embezzled or misappropriated by the muharrirs of judicial courts, which inflicts a loss of revenue upon the Government.

Circulation,
1,050 copies.

The *Akhbār-i-A'm* of the 19th February says that the sufferings of the people in the present time of scarcity may be rightly ascribed to the freaks of nature as well as to the English ministers, who have recommended the appropriation of the proceeds of the license tax for the purpose of defraying the cost of the war. The proceeds of the license tax at present amount to fifty lakhs of rupees. It would be a good thing if this sum were spent on the relief of the famine-stricken people. When our Government, which is famous for its justice, mercy, and generosity, has, through selfish motives, forgotten its promises and become indifferent to our distress, it is not wonderful that Heaven should be cruel to us. When the English ministers, who are human beings like ourselves and live on earth, are indifferent to our wailing and crying, we cannot complain of the indifference of Heaven.

Circulation,
150 copies.

The *Qaisar-ul-Akhbār* of the 16th February says: It appears from the case of Pandit Har Sahai that His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commissioner does not look upon the Natives and Europeans with an eye of equality. Pandit Har Sahai was not guilty of any offence in his official capacity. The quarrel that took place between him and Mr. Saunders should have been treated as a quarrel

between two private individuals, and disposed of at a judicial court on its own merits. It is to be regretted that His Honor has dismissed an old and respectable public servant for a private quarrel with another public servant, and has also declared him to have forfeited his claim to a pension. The remark made by the *Friend of India*, in its issue of the 8th February, that the feeling of the Lieutenant-Governor towards the Natives may be best gathered from the minute recorded by him in reply to the letter of the Government of India regarding the enactment of the Vernacular Press Act, is, perhaps, not unfounded. The decision of the Government in the case of Pandit Har Sahai shows that Europeans are at liberty to act as they please, and that Natives should not offer the least resistance to their will under penalty of dismissal from the public service. Does the Government treat the Natives in the same way as it does the Europeans? The assault committed by Mr. Campbell, the district superintendent of police, on Munshi Manni Lal, the tahsildar of Allahabad (*vide the Selections* for the week ending the 18th July, 1878, pages 624 and 625), was a graver offence than that committed by Pandit Har Sahai on Mr. Saunders, because Mr. Campbell assaulted Munshi Manni Lal without provocation when the latter was engaged in the discharge of public duty. As regards the quarrel between Pandit Har Sahai and Mr. Saunders, the latter was not engaged in the discharge of public duty when the alleged assault was committed upon him. Moreover, the assault is said to have been committed at his own house, which is simply impossible. Even a European cannot have the courage to assault a Native at the house of the latter without provocation. In these circumstances it is difficult to believe that Pandit Har Sahai assaulted Mr. Saunders without provocation. The cases of Munshi Manni Lal and Pandit Har Sahai elucidate the distinction that the law makes between Natives and Europeans. Mr. Campbell was not even degraded for his offence, although Munshi Manni Lal,

being a tahsildar, was not lower but higher in rank than Mr. Campbell. Indeed, there was this difference between the two, that the former was a Native and the latter a European. The decision of the Government in the case of Pandit Har Sahai can only be explained on the ground of race distinction.

Circulation,
150 copies.

The same paper publishes an abstract of the speech delivered by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commissioner at the late Agra Darbar on the 10th February, in which His Honor told the zamindars and talukdars present on the occasion that an additional cess of 2 per cent. on land would be levied from the next *rabi* harvest, and remarks: We wish to say something on this subject, but we have no freedom of speech. You zamindars and talukdars live in ease and comfort while your countrymen are starving. Now you must pay this tax. The proceeds of the tax will be devoted to the administration of famine so that prices may fall. The feeling of sympathy is unknown to you. The object of our kind Government in levying this tax is also to teach you sympathy.

Circulation,
1,050 copies.

The *Akhbār-i-Ām* of the 19th February makes almost the same remarks about the case of Pandit Har Sahai as have been made by the *Hindi Pradip* (*vide* the *Selections* for the week ending the 15th February, 1879, page 121), and adds that as the Natives have long been accustomed to an impartial administration of justice under British rule, the least exhibition of partiality on the part of a European official towards his countrymen gives them great offence. If the policy of English Government towards the Natives were also based on the recognition of race distinction from the beginning, as was the case under the old *régime*, the Natives would not complain of injustice in such cases as that of Pandit Har Sahai.

The *Bharat Bandhu*, Aligarh, of the 21st February, regrets that no inhabitant of the Aligarh district received a *khilat* or *sanad* at the late darbar held at Agra by His

Circulation,
150 copies.

The distribution of *khilats* and *sanads* at the late Agra darbar.

Honor the Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commissioner. The *râises* and the talukdars of Aligarh, says the *Bandhu*, rendered great relief to the poor during the late scarcity. The vakils of Aligarh established a poor-house, and supplied hundreds of sufferers with food and clothing for several months. There is a dancing-girl at Aligarh who fed thousands of men gratis during the late scarcity. To our thinking there are many men in Aligarh who are deserving of *khilats* and *sanads*.

The same paper says that the way in which the Europeans receive Native visitors chiefly prevents the growth of social intercourse between the two races. When a Native goes to pay a visit to a European he has to leave his carriage outside the premises. He has to wait for hours in the sun. He has to send word through a chaprasi, who will not stir from his place without receiving an *inam* (reward). When at last the chaprasi goes to his master, he comes back with the reply "Go away, the *sahib* is busy." The *Bandhu* then proceeds to say that the Natives enjoy every kind of comfort under British rule, and that it is a matter of regret that the conduct of European officers should give them cause for complaint. The *Bandhu* then makes the following suggestions for the favourable consideration of European officials, the adoption whereof, it believes, will remove a great deal of complaint connected with this point :—

Circulation,
150 copies.

First.—That no European official should insist upon Native visitors leaving their carriages outside the premises.

Secondly.—That European officials should reserve a small room in their houses for Native visitors.

Thirdly.—That, as they themselves sit in their houses with their shoes on, they should not object to Natives entering their houses with their shoes on.

Fourthly.—That when a Native gentleman calls upon a European official, and the latter happens to be busy at the time, the latter should not send word to the visitor to that effect through a chaprasi.

Fifthly.—That European officials should fix one or two days in the week for the reception of Native visitors.

Sixthly.—That they should consider Natives to be human beings like themselves, and treat them with humanity.

Circulation,
719 copies.

The *Oudh Akhbār* of the 19th February says that the new Oudh judicial scheme has been sanctioned by the Secretary of State. It will probably be enforced from April next. It will lead to the establishment of several munsif's courts in every district. It appears from the list of pleaders for Oudh that there are only twenty or twenty-two pleaders of the lower grade in the province, and, therefore, when the new munsif's courts are established, there will be a scarcity of pleaders in the mufassil, and the suitors in the mufassil will have to engage the services of pleaders living at the headquarters of the district, which will put them to a great deal of unnecessary expense and inconvenience. To meet the requirements of the province, some pleaders of the North-Western Provinces may be admitted to the lowest grade of pleaders in Oudh; but they should not be promoted to the higher grades until they have passed the examination prescribed for the Oudh pleaders.

The *Rafah Am* of the 15th February, in its editorial columns, republishes an article on the revival of village panchaits from the *Nur-ul-Absar* without acknowledgment. The article was noticed at length in the *Selections* for the week ending the 18th January, 1879, pages 47 and 48.

Circulation,
620 copies.

A correspondent of the *Vakil-i-Hindustan* of the 15th February expresses his gratitude to the British Government for the benefit it has conferred upon India, and briefly refers to some of the most prominent benefits, viz., the construction of irrigation works, the increased facilities of communication, the spread of education, and religious liberty.

The benefits bestowed
by the British rule upon
India.

Circulation,
260 copies.

The *Akhbar-i-Alam* of the 15th February continues the article on the results of the spread of education in India (*vide* the *Selections* for the week ending the 15th February, 1879, page 120), and remarks that education has had the effect of preventing the children of the industrial classes from pursuing the trade or calling of their parents. When a man has received an education, he does not like to follow the trade of his parents, and all his energies are directed to obtain an appointment in the public service. This is but natural. Every man tries to strike out a career for him which promises to be most profitable and honorable. The son of a shoe-maker, after obtaining an education, thinks it too low to earn a livelihood by making shoes. He pants after securing a post under the Government. But the number of posts at the disposal of the Government is limited, while the number of candidates increases every year with the spread of education. Hence it is obvious that Government cannot provide employment for all the educated men, and the result is that a large number of educated men are without employment. If they had not obtained an education,

The results of the spread
of education in India.

Circulation,
100 copies.

they would naturally practise the trade of their parents. Thus the encouragement of popular education, which the Government considers to be very beneficial to the country, is really a great misfortune.

Circulation,
719 copies.

The *Oudh Akhbār* of the 20th February publishes a communicated article on the reorganisation of the Oudh judicial service. It is a matter of great satisfaction, says the writer, that the Hon'ble Sir George Couper, Bart., takes a great interest in the welfare of the inhabitants of Oudh. The people of Oudh are really very fortunate that the Government confers one benefit after another upon them, for which they ought to be very thankful. After the amalgamation, the second great blessing conferred by the Government upon the people, will be the new judicial scheme. When the new judicial scheme will be put into force, the revenue officers will get more time to devote to their own proper duties, and the separation of the revenue and judicial departments will tend to promote the welfare of the people. The way in which the officers in Oudh have hitherto performed their multifarious duties does great credit to them. The writer then proceeds to say that there are some other important matters which deserve to be considered in connection with the new judicial scheme:—

Firstly.—That one Judicial Commissioner cannot cope with the whole judicial work of the province. Mr. Capper should be appointed a Judge of the Allahabad High Court, and a Bench consisting of two Judges of the High Court should be established at Lucknow, and their jurisdiction should extend over Oudh and the Rohilkhand and Benares divisions, except the Mirzapur district.

Secondly.—The second question that deserves to be considered is whether section 18 of Act XXXII of 1871 and section 28 of the Oudh Laws Act should continue in force. The new Code of Civil Procedure is already in force in Oudh, and

its section 617 also secures that object which section 18 of Act XXXII of 1871 has in view, therefore the latter seems to be superfluous. As regards section 28 of Act XVIII of 1876 there is no doubt that it differs from section 622 of Act X of 1877, in this respect that it gives the Judicial Commissioner power to revise the judgments of the subordinate courts, but now that the subordinate courts are to be presided over by abler officers, this provision appears to be unnecessary. The repeal of the first sentence of section 18 will also admit of full effect being given to chapter XLII of Act X of 1877, which will spare the loss of court fees which the Government at present suffers.

Thirdly.—That able officers, specially those who are well versed in civil law, should be appointed to the newly created posts. The claims of distinguished pleaders of Oudh to appointments in the judicial service should not be overlooked. We would recommend Mr. Lincoln, Mr. Dyson, Mr. Gibson, and Mr. Blennerhassett for the office of district and sessions judge. For the office of subordinate judge we would recommend Pandit Kali Sahai, Rai Hazari Lal, Munshi Dhaukal Prasad, Pandit Madho Prasad, Rai Narain Das, Mir Iqbal Ali, and Sayyid Ghulam Haidar Khan, extra assistant commissioners, and Pandit Lachmi Narain, Pandit Sri Kishn, Babu Sri Ram, M. A., B. L., Professor of Law, and Muhammad Namdar Khan, pleaders.

Fourthly.—That only Oudh men should be appointed to the newly created posts in the judicial department, and that no outsider should be imported.

Fifthly.—That in case the office of Judicial Commissioner of Oudh is amalgamated with the High Court on the present occasion or at any future time, those pleaders of the Judicial Commissioner's court who may be distinguished for their ability should be admitted to the bar of the High Court. As the Pleaders' Act is now upon the tapis, a provision may

be introduced into it to the effect that any pleader of the court of the Judicial Commissioner will be eligible to the bar of the High Court on his recommendation.

EDUCATION.

Circulation,
250 copies.

The *Berar Samachar*, Akola, of the 16th February, praises Pandit Bajaba Ram Chandra Pradhan, the educational deputy inspector, Akola. Major Bullock, the deputy commissioner of Akola, for the deep interest which he takes in the furtherance of the cause of education in the district, and Pandit Bajaba Ram Chandra Pradhan, the educational deputy inspector, for his energetic exertions in raising private subscriptions for the support of schools. The *Samachar* also mentions the names of several villages where he has already raised subscriptions.

Circulation,
150 copies.

The *Bharat Bandhu* of the 21st February, in regard to the question of the admission of the children of dancing-girls to schools, remarks that separate schools should be established for them.

Circulation,
719 copies.

The *Oudh Akhbār* of the 20th February, in regard to the question of the education of the children of dancing-girls, remarks that only an elementary education should be given to the children of the dancing-girls as well as to those of other low classes of the community, but that in no case should high education be given to them. If the Government will give them high education, they will consider themselves eligible to high appointments in the public service. If, after giving them high education, the Government will preclude them from the public service, they will be dissatisfied; while, on the other hand, if they will be admitted it will aggrieve the hearts of the higher classes to see men of low class rule over them. The Government is anxious to win the good-will of the higher classes and to promote their interests. It has long been a

complaint with them that the Government has extended education to the lowest classes, but this complaint will now be removed, and high education confined to the respectable classes.

RAILWAY.

A correspondent of the *Lawrence Gazette* of the 17th February says that a signboard, with the name of the station written thereon in English, Urdu, and Hindi characters is already put up at every railway station. It would be a great convenience to the passengers if the time for which the train stays at each station were also stated on the signboard put up at that station.

Circulation,
350 copies.

LOCAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

The *Suhail Hind* of the 18th February, in the course of an article headed "Jubbulpur," says :
A fatal accident at Jubbulpur. It has been heard that an old woman was run over and crushed to death by the carriage of the agent of a European merchant. The magistrate has fined the agent Rs. 200 for this offence. On this the editor remarks that the value of the life of a native is Rs. 200.

Circulation,
146 copies.

A correspondent of the *Vakil-i-Hindustan* of the 15th February, writing from Kotgarh, Simla, says that there has been no fall of snow in Kotgarh, and that consequently the fields are suffering from drought. Prices are rising every day. The sufferings of the people have been aggravated by the exaction of land revenue, the levy of the license tax, and the prevalence of sickness. The poor classes are starving. About two or three days ago a man and an old woman perished from starvation. If snow does not fall the crops will be damaged, and the scarcity of food grains will increase. The writer also complains that conflagrations are frequent, and says that the cause of these conflagrations is not known.

Circulation,
260 copies.

Circulation,
150 copies.

The *Mitra Bilas*, Lahore, of the 17th February, in its local news column, says that the people are suffering from high prices. Wheat flour sells at nine and a half *seers* the rupee. There was a slight drizzling of rain on Saturday last. The gathering of clouds inspires the people with hope.

Scarcity at Lahore.

Circulation,
57 copies.

The *Almora Akhbār* of the 15th February complains that there has been no fall of rain, and that prices are rising every day.

Scarcity in Kumaun.

The *Berar Mitra* of the 18th February says that vaccination appears to be objectionable on some grounds. According to the present system of vaccination the vaccine matter taken from the sore of one child is applied to the sore of another child. If the former is healthy well and good, but if he is subject to any diseases, the latter also becomes liable to those very diseases. Moreover, although all children are similarly vaccinated, the operation is not successful in all cases. The writer then proceeds to argue that those children who have had small-pox are free from that disease for the remainder of their lives, but that this is not the case with vaccinated children. The medical officers should enquire into the truth of the above objections.

Vaccination.

Circulation,
150 copies.

The *Urdu Akhbār*, published in Marathi at Akola, of the 15th February, says that formerly famine was very scarce in India, and was believed to be a sign of Divine wrath, but now famine always prevails in the country, and the whole country has become poor. What has become of the former shrewdness and activity of the Natives? Perhaps these virtues have left India and permanently settled on the more congenial soil of Europe. India was formerly the richest country in the world, but now the Natives have to depend upon the charity of foreign countries even for food. The foreigners have brought distress into the land. It appears from the crop and weather report

The frequent occurrence of famine in India.

published in the *Gazette of India* that high prices rule in every part of the country. In some places in the Madras Presidency the crops are in a very bad state, and the people have already begun to starve. Great anxiety is also felt in the North-Western Provinces owing to the failure of the rains. There has been no rainfall in Rajputana, and a scarcity of food grains is apprehended. In short, a famine is apprehended in the Madras and Bengal Presidencies. As the people have already severely suffered from high prices, it will be very difficult for them to grapple with the impending calamity which may last for a year. An excessive fall of rain has damaged the crops in some districts in Berar, and prices have begun to rise. A famine has already broken out in Kathiawar, and thousands of men are migrating to Bombay in search of food. It is our earnest prayer that the impending calamity may be averted.

LIST OF PAPERS EXAMINED.

NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
1 <i>Afshar-i-Panjab</i>	Lahore	Urdu	Bi-weekly	Faqir Muhammad,	Feb. 14th & 17th	1879.	575 copies.
2 <i>Agra Akhbar</i>	Agra	Ditto	Weekly	Khwaja Usaf Ali,	14th	18th	225 "
3 <i>Akhbar-i-Alam</i>	Meerut	Ditto	Ditto	Kanta Prasad	15th	17th	100 "
4 <i>Akhbar-i-Au</i>	Lahore	Ditto	Ditto	Mokand Ram	19th	21st	1,050 copies (including 360 copies taken by Govt.)
5 <i>Akhbar-i-Tamannai</i>	Lucknow,	Ditto	Ditto	Puran Chand	18th	19th	112 copies.
6 <i>Akmal-ul-Akhbar</i>	Delhi	Ditto	Ditto	Sayyid Fakhr-ud-din	"	22nd	100 "
7 <i>Aligarh Institute Gazette.</i>	Aligarh	Urdu-English.	Bi-weekly	Sheikh Alim-ud-din,	15th & 18th	17th & 20th, respectively.	297 copies (including 63 copies taken by Govt.)
8 <i>Almorah Akhbar</i>	Almorah,	Hindi	Bi-monthly	Sada Nand	15th	18th	57 copies.
9 <i>Anjuman-i-Akhbar</i>	Shahjahanpur.	Urdu	Ditto	Moti Mian	15th	"	33 "
10 <i>Anjuman-i-Hind</i>	Lucknow,	Ditto	Weekly	Chandan Lal	15th	19th	132 "
11 <i>Anjuman-i-Panjab</i>	Lahore	Ditto	Ditto	"	14th	18th	408 copies (including 200 copies taken by Govt.)
12 <i>Anwar-ul-Akhbar</i>	Lucknow,	Ditto	Ditto	Fateh Muhammad,	13th	"	100 copies.
13 <i>Arya Mitras</i>	Benares	Hindi	Ditto	Babu Bhut Nath,	14th & 21st	" 17th & 22nd, respectively.	600 "
14 <i>Benares Akhbar</i>	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Bishwa Nath Bhutt,	18th	17th	67 "
15 <i>Berar Mitras</i>	Ellichpur,	Marathi	Ditto	Eknath Sakha Ram,	18th	21st	"
16 <i>Berar Samachar</i>	Akola	Ditto	Ditto	Khande Rao Balaji,	16th	19th	250 "

14 Benares Akhbar	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Bishwa Nath Bhutt,	...	18th	...	17th	...	67	"
15 Berar Mit	...	Ellichpur,	...	Marathi	...	Eknath Sakha Ram,	...	"	...	"	"
16 Berar Samachar	...	Akola	...	Ditto	...	Khande Rao Balaji,	...	"	...	"	...	250	"
17 Bharat Bandha	...	Aligarh	...	Hindi-Eng-lish.	...	Tota Ram	...	"	...	"	...	150	"
18 Dababak Qaisri	...	Bareilly	...	Urdu	...	Raj Bahadur	...	"	...	"	...	182	"
19 Dababak Sikandri,	...	Rampur	...	Ditto	...	Muhammad Husain Khan.	...	"	...	"	...	430	"
20 Jaipur Akhbar	...	Jaipur	...	Ditto	...	Najaf Khan	...	"	...	"	...	125	"
21 Jalwah Tur	...	Meerut	...	Ditto	...	Rai Ganeshi Lal	...	"	...	"	...	100	"
22 Karnamah	...	Lucknow,	...	Ditto	...	Muhammad Yaqub,	...	"	...	"	...	275	"
23 Kavi Vachan Sudha,	...	Benares	...	Hindi	...	Chintamani Sarma,	...	"	...	"	...	275	"
24 Khair Khwah-i-Alam,	...	Delhi	...	Urdu	...	Sayyid Mir Hasan,	...	"	...	"	...	105	"
25 Khair Khwah-i-Oudh	...	Lucknow,	...	Ditto	...	Khairati Lal	...	"	...	"	...	23	"
26 Koh-i-Nur	...	Lahore	...	Ditto	...	Jawwad Ali	...	"	...	"	...	630 copies (in-cluding 70 copies taken by Govt.	"
27 Lama-i-Nur	...	Jaunpur	...	Ditto	...	Abdulla Khan	...	"	...	"	...	50 copies.	"
28 Lauh-i-Mahfuz	...	Moradabad	...	Ditto	...	Mehndi Husain Khan.	...	"	...	"	...	90	"
29 Lawrence Gazette	...	Meerut	...	Ditto	...	Sayyid Jamil-ud-din.	...	"	...	"	...	350	"
30 Madad Akhbar	...	Indore	...	Marathi	...	Ram Krishna Hari,	...	"	...	"	...	225	"
31 Marwar Gazette	...	Jodhpur	...	Hindi-Urdu,	...	Gordhan Dhas	...	"	...	"	...	110	"
32 Mashir-i-Qaisar	...	Lucknow,	...	Urdu	...	Ghulam Muhammad Khan.	...	"	...	"	...	150	"
33 Meerut Gazette	...	Meerut	...	Ditto	...	Kamta Prasad	...	"	...	"	...	60	"
34 Mitra Bilas	...	Lahore	...	Hindi	...	Mokand Ram	...	"	...	"	...	150	"
35 Mumba-ul-Ahkam	...	Lucknow,	...	Urdu	...	Khairati Lal	...	"	...	"	...	20	"
36 Muraqa-i-Tahzib	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Kishn Narain	...	"	...	"	...	125	"
37 Mutla-i-Nur	...	Cawnpore,	...	Ditto	...	Nabi Bakhsh	...	"	...	"	...	46	"
38 Nair-i-Azam	...	Moradabad	...	Ditto	...	Amjid Ali	...	"	...	"	...	96	"
39 Nairang Mazdamin	...	Muttra	...	Ditto	...	Meva Ram	...	"	...	"	...	165	"

For the month of February.

List of papers examined—(continued).

NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
40 <i>Najm-ul-Akhhār</i>	Meerut ...	Urdu	Daily	Muhammad Hayat,	Feb. 13th to 19th,	1879. Feb. 16th to 22nd, respectively.	350 copies
41 <i>Nasim-i-Agra</i>	Agra ...	Ditto	Tri-monthly,	Yudhistar Chandar Das.	" 20th	" 22nd	150 "
42 <i>Nizam-ul-Akhhār</i>	Delhi ...	Ditto	Weekly	Murari Lal	" 17th	" 19th	45 "
43 <i>Nūr-i-Afshan</i>	Ludhiana,	Ditto	Ditto	Rev. A. P. Kelso	" 20th	" 22nd	430 "
44 <i>Nūr-ul-Absār</i>	Allahabad,	Ditto	Bi-monthly,	Roshan Lal	" 15th	" 17th	84 copies (including 40 copies taken by Govt.)
45 <i>Nūr-ul-Anwār</i>	Cawnpore,	Ditto	Weekly	Muhammad Yaqub,	22nd	22nd	450 copies.
46 <i>Oudh Akhhār</i>	Lucknow,	Ditto	Daily	Sheo Prasad	" 17th to 22nd	" 17th to 22nd, respectively.	719 copies (including 90 copies taken by Govt.)
47 <i>Oudh Punch</i>	Ditto	Ditto	Weekly	Sajjad Husain	18th	20th	320 copies.
48 <i>Panjab-i-Akhhār</i>	Lahore ...	Ditto	Ditto	...	15th	18th	300 "
49 <i>Panjab Punch</i>	Ditto ...	Ditto	Ditto	Fateh-ud-din	17th	19th	200 "
50 <i>Patiala Akhhār</i>	Patiala ...	Ditto	Ditto	Rikhi Kesh	"	21st	240 "
51 <i>Pramod Sindhā</i>	Umraoti ...	Marathi	Ditto	Eshvant Gobind Saktarkar.	"	19th	155 "
52 <i>Qaisar-ul-Akhhār</i>	Allahabad,	Urdu	Ditto	Siraj-ud-din Ahmad,	16th	17th	150 "
53 <i>Rafāh-i-A'm</i>	Sialkot ...	Ditto	Bi-monthly,	Divan Chand	15th	20th	620 "
54 <i>Riaz-ul-Akhhār</i>	Khairabad	Ditto	Tri-monthly	Sayyid Riaz Ahmad	5th	22nd	230 "
55 <i>Rohilkhand Akhhār</i>	Moradabad,	Ditto	Weekly	Harnam Sarup	1st & 15th.	18th	195 "

56 *Sadiq-ul-Akhhār* ... Bhawalpur ...57 *Safir-i-Hind* ... Amritsar ...

Ditto ...

Ditto ...

Ditto ...

Ditto ...

Ditto ...

Ditto ...

Ditto ...

Ditto ...

Ditto ...

56	Nadig-ul-Akhdar	...	Bhawalpur	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ata-ul-lah	...	17th	...	21st	...	160	"
57	Safir-i-Hind	...	Amritsar,	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Buleqi Das	...	15th	...	17th	...	170	"
58	Ditto	...	Delhi	Ditto	...	Bi-monthly,	...	Haidar Ali	...	18th	...	"	...	110	"
59	Sholu-i-Tur	...	Cawnpore,	Ditto	...	Weekly	...	Kamta Prasad	...	18th	...	20th	...	275	"
60	Sohail Hind	...	Meerut	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Kishan Chand	...	"	...	"	...	146	"
61	Urdu Akhdar	...	Akola	Marathi	...	Ditto	...	Babu Ishan Chan-	...	15th	...	17th	...	150	"
62	Vakil-i-Hindustan	...	Amritsar,	Urdu	...	Ditto	...	dar.	...	"	...	"	...	260	"
63	Vrit Dhard	...	Dhar	Marathi	...	Ditto	...	Ram Chand Balvant	...	" 10th & 17th	...	" 16th & 21st,	...	175	"
															respectively.

ALLAHABAD,

The 27th February, 1879. }

PRIYA DAS,

Govt. Reporter on the Vernacular Press of Upper India.

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